

WEATHER FORECAST.

Fair to-day. To-morrow fair and warmer.
Highest temperature yesterday, 41; lowest, 30.
Detailed weather reports on editorial page.

The Sun

IT SHINES FOR ALL

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PRICE TWO CENTS.

PEACE TREATY DEFEATED BY 53 TO 38 VOTE; RESERVATIONS GO DOWN WITH THE WRECK; SECOND BALLOT KILLS ALL HOPE OF LEAGUE; LODGE MOVES TO DECLARE WAR AT AN END

PRINCE PUTS IN BUSY DAY OF SIGHTSEEING; IS LUSTILY CHEERED

Inspects British Veterans, Then Visits Financial District.

IN WOOLWORTH TOWER

Goes to Stock Exchange, Trinity Church and Sub-Treasury.

HE GREETED "OLD TIMERS"

Throngs Applaud Royal Visitor as Car Whirls Through Streets.

It was at noon Tuesday, within an hour of his arrival here, that Edward Albert, Prince of Wales, was invested formally with the freedom of New York city. He became a New Yorker, but his intimate knowledge of the city at that time was confined to what he had observed in a motor trip from the Battery to City Hall. But before he went to bed last night he had experienced more actual thrills than he fell the average New Yorker born and brought up in the metropolis.

Essaying to start out as a civilian the Prince began his intimate and informal acquaintance with New York by a bird's eye view of the city from the top of the Woolworth tower. By the time this was accomplished the royal guest learned that New York had accepted him just as sincerely as a civilian as it did when he wore a uniform and before the day was over he had descended to the vaults of the United States Sub-Treasury and figuratively speaking had seen New York from top to bottom.

It was only an incident in a full day when he was caught in a traffic jam when travelling about down Fifth avenue and was all but run down by a taxi chauffeur, who tried to beat the traffic barrier in West Fifty-first street.

The day's programme for young Wales yesterday included among other things a reception by representative men in the financial and industrial life of the community at the Chamber of Commerce, a visit to Trinity Church, some slapstick comedy at the old Academy of Music, a visit to the Horse show, a call at the New York Yacht Club, a dinner at the Waldorf, and a brilliant social function at the home of Mrs. Whitehead.

Prince Has Busy Day.

Altogether it was a full day, and when it was over young Wales retired aboard the Renown a very tired but very happy young man.

At Trinity Church yesterday morning the Rev. Dr. William T. Manning told the Prince:

"We welcome you among us with deep affection which you may inspire in us for your own sake."

That seemed to epitomize New York's attitude toward the Prince as well as anything else that was said for him yesterday. The crowds that filled down town New York when he visited the financial district and cheered as they saw him were known to do so on a second day of his regard and respect for his youthful guest.

The Prince came ashore at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, landing at the wharf of the Columbia Yacht Club at Eighty-sixth street. The first feature of a busy programme was an inspection of a group of members of the British Great War Veterans of America. The Prince was not in uniform. He wore a quiet gray suit and overcoat with a black bowler hat.

Col. V. M. Fitzhugh, formerly of the Royal Berkshire, was in command of the veterans' guard of honor, which had been selected by a detachment from the Twenty-first Regiment of the New York Guard. After the usual formalities an American flag was presented to the Prince by Major George B. Compton in behalf of the American Legion of New York city.

The Woolworth Building was the next objective. The route was down Riverside drive to Seventy-second street, to Central Park and down Fifth avenue to Ninth and Lafayette streets. The escort of motorcycle police attracted immediate attention, and however much the Prince may have desired to respond respectfully to the cheers and salutations from the crowd as he sped on his way, The Woolworth Building was reached just at 11 o'clock.

The Prince was accompanied by Rear Admiral Sir Lionel Halsey, Major-General Sir John Dill, and several other members of his staff. At the Woolworth Building the party was met by representatives of the Woolworth organization and whisked in the elevators to the ob-

Prince to Visit Cadets at West Point To-day

FOLLOWING is to-day's programme for the Prince of Wales:

10:30 A. M.—Leaves the foot of West Eighty-sixth street by automobile for Grand Central Terminal.

11 A. M.—Leaves Grand Central Terminal by special train for Garrison.

12 M.—Arrives at Garrison. Takes ferry to West Point.

12:30 P. M.—Arrives at West Point. Reviews parade.

1:45 P. M.—Lunches with the cadets.

3 P. M.—Leaves West Point.

4:30 P. M.—Arrives Grand Central Terminal.

7:30 P. M.—Dinner on board H. M. S. Renown.

Woman Put Out As Red Teacher

Ettinger Makes First Move to Rid New York Schools of Radical Menace.

SWEEPING PROBE BEGINS

Warning Sent Out of Bomb Plot in Mails—Larkin and Gitlow Free on Bail.

The first decisive action in the campaign to purge New York city's public school system of teachers who seek to inculcate revolutionary social doctrines in the minds of their pupils was taken yesterday. Sonia Ginsberg of 1235 Forty-first street, Brooklyn, probationary teacher in Public School 170, Brooklyn, whose name was found in the card file of members of the Communist party seized in recent raids, was dismissed from service after a hearing by Dr. William L. Ettinger, superintendent of schools.

Miss Ginsberg, who was born in Russia, admitted to Dr. Ettinger that she subscribed to the manifesto issued by the Communists. She said, however, she had not understood that the document advocated the overthrow of the Government by force and had thought the Communists sought to bring about a change of the social order through peaceful means. In answer to a direct question by Dr. Ettinger she said she was not satisfied with the form of government here and that she believed a Soviet government should be established in its place.

Immediately after she had made these admissions Dr. Ettinger revoked her probationary teaching license. His action will come before the board of superintendents for approval to-day and, following the board's vote, Miss Ginsberg's connection with the Department of Education will automatically end.

Fifteen Other Teachers Called.

Fifteen other teachers, whose names have been connected with membership in the Communist party, were served with subpoenas, yesterday, at the instance of Samuel A. Berger, Deputy Attorney General, to appear before him Friday afternoon. They will be questioned and such evidence as may be secured will be reported by Mr. Berger to the proper authorities for immediate action under section 595 of the laws of 1917, known as the peace and safety act.

Some of the teachers are connected with private schools, but the majority are in the public service.

Exactly how extensive the teaching of radical doctrines to public school children has been is a question that is causing Dr. Ettinger no little uneasiness.

"It is possible there are many in addition to those whose names have been found on the lists seized in the raids upon radical organizations," he said. "There is no place for such persons in the public schools here. The fact that a teacher is a member of the Communist party is sufficient to insure dismissal from now on."

Sergeant Gegan and members of the bomb squad were seeking last night to put up threads of a new series of anarchist outrages planned for the Christmas holidays. Information concerning which was received from the Philadelphia police. According to the message

DEERFOOT PARK SAUNAGES

Back on the market. Same flavor and quality you used to get. Made at the Park at Southborough, Mass. All Dealers—J. B. Continued on Seventh Page.

BARE RED PLOT TO MAIL BOMBS AS XMAS GIFTS

Officials All Over U. S. Marked for Deadly, Ribbon Bedecked Packages.

RADICAL TOLD POLICE

Revenge Planned for Roundup of Anarchists Is Discovered in Philadelphia.

Special Despatch to The Sun. PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 19.—Discovery of a "Red" plot to slay officials with explosive Christmas mail packages was announced to-day by James Robinson, Superintendent of Police.

Information of the plot, which he considers reliable, indicates it is nationwide and directed against Federal, State and city authorities who took part in the national roundup of radicals planning the overthrow of the Government.

Immediate steps were taken to prepare Federal investigators, postal authorities and police of large cities for action against the "mail terror," which is scheduled to begin operation shortly before and during the Christmas holidays.

Evidence of the existence of a plot to send bombs through the mail under ribbons and bolly was reported to Supt. Robinson by Andrew Emanuel, head of the Bomb Squad, who said he unearthed it during his investigation of radical activities here. The information was checked up and verified according to Emanuel.

Anarchist Reveals Plot.

The source of information was withheld by the police. It is believed to have originated from an anarchist "squealer," who was afraid of the consequences threatened by the plot. A memorandum issued by the bureau of police, announcing discovery of the plot, follows:

Superintendent of Police Robinson is in possession of reliable information that the members of a certain radical organization, with headquarters in the principal cities of the United States, are preparing to send explosive packages of great appearance, which would probably be considered as Christmas gifts by the persons who receive them, to the United States Government officials and officials of the States and cities whose duties have required them to take an active part in the suppression of Bolshevik and anarchist movements.

The radicals say that when the officials receive and open the packages they will be greatly surprised, as an explosion will result.

The superintendent has sent the information to the Government officials in this city and to Chief of Police Quigley of Rochester, N. Y., who is chairman of the board of governors of the National Bureau of Criminal Identification and president of International Association of Chiefs of Police. He has also advised the chief of police of the National Bureau of Criminal Identification and president of International Association of Chiefs of Police.

Todd Daniel, District Superintendent of the Department of Justice, and George A. Leonard, Chief Postal Inspector, were apprised of the fact. The city's bomb squad has been alerted following the disclosure, and determined efforts are being made to arrest the organizers of the alleged plot before it begins operation.

Joseph McDewitt, agent of the Department of Justice, in charge of investigating radical activities, said Government officials here had been warned to be wary of mail packages.

Hines Makes Statement.

Director-General of Railroads Hines issued the following statement with reference to this charge to-day:

The United States Fuel Administration advises that the charge of 15 cents a ton for rebelling, etc., is not a proper item in settlements for coal diverted on and after October 30, 1919.

The right to make this charge, which was originally allowed by the order of January 14, 1918, was withdrawn by order dated November 20, 1918, and the order of January 14 as thus amended governed the settlement price for diverted coal on January 31, 1919, when the regulations of the Fuel Administration were suspended.

The order of the Fuel Administration dated October 11, 1919, revoking the suspension order, merely revived the order of January 14, 1918, as it stood at the time it was suspended.

Dr. Garfield in his declaration to the

British Blame Treaty Defects for Its Defeat

LONDON, Nov. 19.—The Manchester Guardian, commenting editorially on the American attitude toward the peace treaty, said:

"Whatever the result, it is essential for Europe to understand that American opposition is mainly the outcome not of narrow nationalism or lack of imagination, and still less political maneuvering. It is rooted in the faults of the treaty itself.

"The covenant was born in an atmosphere of passion. Many of its articles are ambiguous, unpractical and inequitable. But dominating as the act is, it has behind it in Europe not the forces of reaction and imperialism, but the enthusiasm and aspiration of democracies, who see in it a basis whereon a structure must and will rise, and who count it a disaster if the hand of America is withheld from that work."

Garfield Says Public Is First

Tells Coal Conference That People Must and Will Have Fuel Supply.

REAL NEGOTIATIONS OPEN

Miners and Operators Name Joint Committee to Settle Differences.

Special Despatch to The Sun. WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—Real negotiations between the coal mine operators and the coal miners of the country were begun this afternoon following a joint conference in the morning at which Dr. Harry A. Garfield, Fuel Administrator, made a declaration to both sides on behalf of the Government, telling them that the public interest was paramount and that the public must and would have coal.

After the joint meeting with Dr. Garfield miners and operators agreed to enter upon negotiations for settlement of differences between them. This committee went into session at the Washington Hotel.

After the meeting John L. Lewis, for the miners, said that no progress has been made and that nothing new had been offered. The operators' representatives remained behind for half an hour or more. It was stated for them that negotiations were really under way and that progress had been made toward a settlement. Both sides said that the proceedings of the meetings would be secret.

Significant Move Planned.

There is apparently under way some significant move by the Government and by the miners and operators. Officials generally are keeping the strictest secrecy, however. Much discussion in Washington centered upon interpretation of Dr. Garfield's message. It left a plain inference that if the operators and miners could not agree to produce the coal that was necessary to keep the nation from fuel famine the Government would. Time is becoming a principal factor in the situation. Reserve stocks of coal are running low and industry will soon have to go on a rationing system.

Coal shipments rebuffed on priority orders for distribution or held by the Government and sent to other than the original consignee will not be subject to a charge of 15 cents a ton for rebelling.

D'ANNUNZIO PLANS RAID ON SPALATO

Will Also Attack Montenegro, Report Declares.

BELGRADE, Nov. 19.—Gabriele D'Annunzio is preparing for a raid on Spalato, according to reports from that city. It was D'Annunzio's original intention to go to Spalato about the time he visited Zara, but instead he returned to Trieste.

D'Annunzio, the advice add, also plans an attack from Zara on Montenegro.

Continued on Sixth Page.

FRANCE HEARS ALLIANCE PACT FINDS SUPPORT

Republicans Will Favor It if Article III. in Treaty Is Eliminated.

INSERTED BY WILSON

It Requires O. K. of Defensive Agreement by Council of League.

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PARIS, Nov. 19.—It is asserted in well informed circles here that indirect negotiations conducted with Republican leaders in Washington have brought assurances that the Franco-American treaty, providing the United States should come to the aid of France should Germany attack her, would receive Republican support in the Senate provided that Article III, requiring the approval of the pact by the council of the League of Nations, is eliminated.

This is thoroughly acceptable to the French Government, as it is pointed out that this article was inserted in the Franco-American treaty solely on the insistence of President Wilson. The French Government, of course, cannot make known officially its complete approval in advance of the elimination of this provision, but it has conveyed indirectly to the Republican leaders in Washington its views upon the matter, which accounts seemingly for the feeling of confidence in French official circles that whatever happens to the peace treaty France still can count upon the Franco-American pact. A busy exchange of cable messages is taking place with Ambassador Jusserand in Washington.

It was emphasized again to-day that it is the preamble and the reservations regarding the economic clauses of the peace treaty with Germany, such as the decisions of the Reparation Commission and trading with the Germans, that the French chiefly object to in the Republican programme in the Senate. French officials are not willing to believe that President Wilson intends to withdraw the treaty without first attempting to effect a compromise by which the reservations will be modified or eliminated and thus the treaty would be saved.

Should the Versailles treaty be withdrawn the question is being asked here what will happen to the Austrian treaty in the American Senate. It is pointed out also that the United States is to sign the Bulgarian treaty, which, like that with Austria, is interwoven with the covenant of the League of Nations. Last night's *Presse de Paris*, the combination anti-Socialist newspaper that has grown out of the printers' strike, quotes a high authority as declaring that the reservations did not seem to make impossible the ratification desired by the Allies.

Quoting the reservation on Article X, it says: "We cannot take umbrage at this reservation. We are informed also that the same thing can be said regarding each of the other reservations, including even that relating to Shan-tung."

ROYAL COUP IN HUNGARY LIKELY

British Envoy Is Won Over by Monarchists.

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PARIS, Nov. 19.—The Hungarian situation is going from bad to worse and reports received here by the Supreme Council of the Peace Conference indicate the possibilities of a monarchist coup d'etat. That Sir George Clerk, the emissary of the monarchist Council at Budapest, appears to be indirectly concerned with the monarchist revival is indicated by despatches to Paris saying that he has been won over completely by the royalists and has permitted their troops to occupy the capital after the Rumanian evacuation.

The elections which are to be held this week will be held under the supervision of the monarchist army, with the outcome of course not unfavorable to them. Clerk reports that the Socialists and the supporters of Premier Friedrich have arrested among them several high persons favorable to the Allies; he has been instructed to demand their immediate release.

Clerk's efforts to form a coalition government, or as it has been called "a ministry of concentration," have failed completely. The prospect that it will be possible to present the peace treaty to some sort of Hungarian government before the peace conference adjourns seems to be very thin.

Proposal for Unreserved Acceptance of Treaty Defeated by Heavy Vote

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—On a resolution of Senator Underwood (Ala.) the Senate to-night registered its will in regard to the ratification of the treaty of peace with Germany, without the dotting of an "i" or the crossing of a "t," recording 38 votes for the measure and 53 against it. The vote follows:

For Ratification Without Reservations.

REPUBLICANS—McCumber (N. D.)—1.

DEMOCRATS—Ashurst (Ariz.), Bankhead (Ala.), Beckham (Ky.), Chamberlain (Ore.), Dial (S. C.), Fletcher (Fla.), Gay (La.), Gerry (R. I.), Harris (Ga.), Harrison (Miss.), Henderson (Nev.), Hitchcock (Nebr.), Johnson (S. D.), Jones (N. M.), King (Utah), Kirby (Ark.), McKellar (Tenn.), Myers (Mont.), Nugent (Idaho), Overman (N. C.), Owen (Okla.), Phelan (Cal.), Pittman (Nev.), Pomerene (Ohio), Randall (La.), Robinson (Ark.), Sheppard (Tex.), Simmons (N. C.), Smith (Ariz.), Smith (Md.), Smith (S. C.), Stanley (Ky.), Swanson (Va.), Underwood (Ala.), Walsh (Mont.), Williams (Miss.), and Walcott (Del.)—37.

Against Ratification Without Reservations.

REPUBLICANS—Ball (Del.), Borah (Idaho), Brandegee (Conn.), Calder (N. Y.), Colt (R. I.), Cummins (Iowa), Curtis (Kan.), Dillingham (Vt.), Edge (N. J.), Elkins (W. Va.), Fernald (Me.), France (Md.), Frelinghuysen (N. J.), Gronna (N. D.), Hale (Me.), Harding (Ohio), Johnson (Cal.), Jones (Wash.), Kellogg (Minn.), Kenyon (Iowa), Keyes (N. H.), Knox (Penn.), La Follette (Wis.), Lenroot (Wis.), Lodge (Mass.), McCormick (Ill.), McLean (Conn.), McNary (Ore.), Moses (N. H.), New (Ind.), Newberry (Mich.), Norris (Neb.), Page (Vt.), Penrose (Pa.), Phipps (Col.), Poindexter (Wash.), Sherman (Ill.), Smoot (Utah), Spencer (Mo.), Sterling (S. D.), Sutherland (W. Va.), Townsend (Mich.), Wadsworth (N. Y.), Warren (Me.), Watson (Ind.)—46.

DEMOCRATS—Gore (Okla.), Reed (Mo.), Shields (Tenn.), Smith (Ga.), Thomas (Col.), Trammell (Fla.), Walsh (Mass.)—7.

U. S. WOMEN IN VATICAN PLEAS

Three Well Known Americans in Cases Asking Marriage Annulments.

DOROTHY DEACON PLEADS

Mrs. W. F. McCombs and Former Miss Elizabeth Pratt of New York Figure.

ROME, Nov. 19.—Three American women are concerned in applications for annulment of marriage now being considered by the authorities at the Vatican.

Mrs. Dorothy McCombs, formerly Miss Williams of Washington, has requested the annulment of her marriage to the former chairman of the Democratic National Committee, William F. McCombs.

Duke Heinrich-Borwin of Mecklenburg-Schwerin has asked the annulment of his marriage to the widow of Count Gasquet-James, who was formerly Miss Elizabeth Pratt of New York.

The Princess Antoine Albert Radziwill, formerly Miss Dorothy Parker Deacon of Boston, has based her plea for the annulment of her marriage to the Russian Prince on the ground that she was forced into the marriage.

ROYAL COUNTESS MAY SIT FIRST IN HOUSE

May Forestall Lady Astor as Commons Member.

LONDON, Nov. 19.—There are strong rumors in the House of Commons to-day that the Sinn Fein members are contemplating taking their seats at Westminster coincident with the Cabinet's coming announcement of the Irish Government bill.

It is reported also that Countess Markievicz, who is one of the Sinn Fein members elected, will appear at the same time in order to forestall Lady Astor as the first woman member of Parliament. If Lady Astor is elected,

SOUTH AMERICA REGRETS ACTION

Latin Republics May Turn From U. S. to Europe in Seeking Allies.

PAPER CALLS TIME GRAVE

Believes Senators Have Overlooked Evil Effect on International Relations.

Buenos Aires, Nov. 19.—Discussing the possibility of the non-ratification by the United States Senate of the German peace treaty in its original form, the *Nacion* to-day says that this is a matter of great gravity for the future relations of the United States and the Latin American countries, which, with the single exception of Mexico, are either original members of or have given their adherence to the League of Nations.

The *Nacion* considers that failure by the United States to ratify the treaty in its original form would imperil the very existence of the League of Nations, and that certainly without the participation of the United States the League would not be the material and moral power that was anticipated. It asserts further that if the United States "because of the attitude of the Republican opposition in its Senate does not form part of the league, these Latin American countries will find themselves in a different camp from the United States, and will find they have acquired a special situation in relation to the other members of the league and be forced to consider the United States as a factor in a certain manner foreign to the development of their peaceful policy, which surely will not be satisfactory to them in view of their sincere desire always to be in the same camp with their great northern sister."

Dwelling on the Monroe Doctrine reservation, the *Nacion* says it is difficult to harmonize the opposition of the Republican Senators to the organization of the League of Nations in the present form with their "desire for the United States to constitute a bloc with the Latin American republics."

"There is in this attitude of the United States Senators opposing the league in its present form," adds the newspaper, "a contradiction not easily explained. It is possible that the consideration of other aspects of the question has not permitted the Senators to foresee the grave outcome with respect to the future relations of the United States and Latin America."

IRISH COUNTESS MAY SIT FIRST IN HOUSE

May Forestall Lady Astor as Commons Member.

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Senate Has Taken Final Action," Says Lodge After Last Test.

SINE DIE ADJOURNMENT

President Makes Appeal for Compromise but Republicans Refuse It.

FUTURE STATUS IN DOUBT

Entire Subject Regarded as Dead Unless Wilson Resubmits the Document.

Special Despatch to The Sun. WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—The treaty of peace with Germany, negotiated by President Wilson, was killed by the Senate to-night. Immediately thereafter Senator Lodge, the Republican leader, introduced a concurrent resolution declaring the state of war with Germany at an end. The resolution was read to the Senate and referred to the Foreign Relations Committee.

Three times during the day the Senate showed its readiness to vote down the peace treaty, either with or without reservations. The death blow came on a resolution of Senator Underwood (Ala.), who had assumed the leadership for the Administration, for straightout ratification without reservation. This was defeated by a vote of 38 for to 53 against. Previously the Senate had defeated the Lodge resolution for ratification with reservations twice, first by 39 yeas to 55 nays and second by 41 yeas to 51 nays.

As the treaty now stands it is defunct. The President, if he sees fit, may resubmit the old treaty to the Senate. This is possible, however, only if the concurrent resolution of Senator Lodge is not acted upon before the President decides on resubmission. Only through negotiation of a new treaty with Germany can any other document, affecting the technical end of the war, be presented to the Senate by the President.

Text of Peace Resolution.

The text of the concurrent resolution of Senator Lodge reads:

Whereas by resolution of Congress, adopted April 6, 1917, and by reason of acts committed by the then German Government, a state of war was declared to exist between that Government and the United States; and

Whereas the said acts of the German Government have long since ceased; and

Whereas by an armistice signed November 11, 1918, hostilities between Germany and the allied and associated Powers were terminated; and

Whereas by the terms of the treaty of Versailles Germany is to be at peace with all the nations engaged in war against her whenever three Governments, designated therein, have ratified said treaty; now therefore be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring) that the said state of war between Germany and the United States is hereby declared to be at an end.

Under the rules a concurrent resolution requires the approval of the House, but no action by the President.

Through an all day parliamentary struggle the Senators who have stood staunchly for Americanism against internationalism throughout the treaty fight never budged from that position. Time after time moves were made by the opposition to bring about a compromise.

Every ruling made by Vice-President Marshall favored the Administration forces. As fast as these rulings, which were designed to keep the treaty before the Senate indefinitely, were made the Republican leader appealed from them and the decision of the Chair was reversed.

Vote Forced by Opponents.

In the end the anti-treaty forces succeeded in forcing the Senate to vote to proceed to consideration of legislative business, ending all consideration under closure rule of the treaty and everything connected with it.

The resolution of ratification offered by Senator Lodge, with the 27teen reservations designed to protect it from stripping the United States of its rights, powers and freedom was

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